

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1773.

(377)
T H E

[NUMB. 1578.]

NEW-YORK

O R,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published 1st of December 1772.
Flour at 24s per bushel.
A WHITE Loaf of each Flour to weigh 1lb. 6 oz.
for 4 Coppers. Ditto of Do. to weigh 11 oz.
for 1 Copper.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	27 9d	Beef per Barrel	55 0d
Flour	23 6	Pork	15 0 0
Brown Bread	22 0	Salt	2 10 2 6
West-India Rum	3 9	Bohea Tea	4 0
New-England ditto	2 6	Chocol. per Dos.	17 0
Muscovado Sugar	52 0	Bees Wax	2 5
Single refined ditto	1 1	Indian Corn per Bush.	3 9
Molasses	2 0	Wood	22 10 38 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High Water.	Rises.	H. M.	Falls.	H. M.
Thursday	25	6	after 6	4 before 6	6
Friday	26	6	6	2	6
Saturday	27	7	6	0	6
Sunday	28	8	6	0	6
Monday	29	8	5	59	7
Tuesday	30	9	5	57	7
Wednesday	1	10	5	56	7

Days 11 Hours 55 Min. the 18th.

BOSTON, February 22.

ON Tuesday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send a Message by the Secretary to the Honourable House of Representatives directing their attendance forthwith in the Council Chamber. The House went up accordingly, and after his Excellency had given his assent to several engrossed Bills, he made the following **SPEECH** to both Houses.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE proceedings of such of the inhabitants of the town of Boston as assembled together and passed and published their Resolves or Votes as the act of the town at a legal Town-meeting, denying in the most express terms the Supremacy of Parliament, and inviting every other town and district in the Province to adopt the same principle and to establish Committees of Correspondence to consult upon proper measures to maintain it, and the proceedings of divers other towns, in consequence of this invitation, appeared to me to be so unwarrantable and of such a dangerous nature and tendency, that I thought myself bound to call upon you in my Speech at opening the Session, to join with me in discountenancing and bearing a proper testimony against such irregularities and innovations.

I stated to you fairly and truly, as I conceived, the Constitution of the Kingdom and of the Province so far as relates to the dependence of the latter upon the former; and I desired you, if you differed from me in sentiments, to shew me with candour my own errors, and to give your reasons in support of your opinions, so far as you might differ from me. I hoped that you would have considered my Speech by your joint Committees, and have given me a joint answer; but, as the House of Representatives have declined that mode of proceeding, and as your principles in Government are very different, I am obliged to make separate and distinct replies.

I shall first apply myself to you,
Gentlemen of the Council,

The two first parts of your Answer, which respects the disorders occasioned by the Stamp Act and the general nature of Supreme Authority, do not appear to me to have a tendency to invalidate any thing which I have said in my Speech; for, however the Stamp-Act may have been the immediate occasion of any disorders, the authority of Parliament was notwithstanding denied in order to justify or excuse them. And, for the nature of the Supreme Authority of Parliament, I have never given you any reason to suppose that I intended a more absolute power in Parliament, or a greater degree of active or passive obedience in the people, than what is founded in the nature of Government, let the form of it be what it may. I shall, therefore, pass over those parts of your answer without any other remark. I would also have saved you the trouble of all those authorities which you have

brought to shew, that all tax upon English subjects must be levied by virtue of the Act not of the King alone, but in conjunction with the Lords and Commons, for I should very readily have allowed it; and I should as readily have allowed that all other Acts of Legislation must be passed by the same joint authority, and not by the King alone.

Indeed, I am not willing to continue a controversy with you upon any other parts of your answer. I am glad to find that Independency is what you have not in contemplation; and that you will not presume to prescribe the exact limits of the Authority of Parliament; only, as with due deference to it, you are humbly of opinion, that, as all human authority in the nature of it is limited, it cannot constitutionally extend, for the reasons you have suggested, to the levying of taxes in any form on his Majesty's Subjects in this Province.

I will only observe, that your attempts to draw a line as the limits of the Supreme authority in Government, by distinguishing some natural rights as more peculiarly exempt from such authority than the rest, rather tend to evince the impracticability of drawing such a line; and that some parts of your answer seem to infer a Supremacy in the Province at the same time you acknowledge the Supremacy of Parliament, for otherwise the Rights of the Subjects cannot be the same in all essential respects, as you suppose them to be in all parts of the dominions, "under a like or not Legislature."

From these observations, and from the consideration I cannot help drawing, that, upon more mature deliberation, and in order to a more consistent plan of Government, you will choose to doubt of the expediency of Parliament's exercising its authority in cases that may happen, than to limit the authority itself, especially as you agree with me in the proper method of obtaining a redress of grievances by constitutional representations, which cannot well consist with a denial of the authority to which the representations are made; and, from the best information I have been able to obtain, the denial of the authority of Parliament, expressly or by implication in the Petitions to which you refer, was the cause of their not being admitted; and not any advice given by the Minister to the Agents of the Colonies.

I must enlarge no more particularly in my Reply to you.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I shall take notice of that part of your Answer which attributes the disorders of the Province to an undue exercise of the power of Parliament, because you take for granted what can by no means be admitted, that Parliament had exercised its power without just authority. The sum of your Answer is so much pertinent to my Speech, is this.

"That the Colonies were an acquisition of foreign Territory, not annexed to the Realm of England; and therefore at the absolute disposal of the Crown; the King having, as you say, a conditional right to dispose of and annex any part of the Territory not annexed to the Realm to the Crown; and accordingly conveyed the Province of Virginia to the Crown, by which the Crown acquired legislative and executive authority; that the Colonies of America were similar in their origin, that they were without any reservation for securing the jurisdiction of the Colonies to the Parliament and future Laws of England;—that this was the intent of the English Crown, the Nation and our predecessors; that they first took possession of this Country; that if the Colonies were not then annexed to the Realm they cannot have been annexed to the Realm; that if they are not now annexed to the Realm they are not part of the Kingdom; and consequently are not subject to the legislative Authority of the Kingdom; for, as the Country, by the Common Law, was subject to the Laws or to the Parliament but the Realm of England."

Now if this your foundation shall fall you will be part of it, as I think it will, the People will have raised upon it must certainly fall.

Let me then observe to you that, as English Subjects, and agreeable to the doctrine of feudal tenure, all our Lands and Tenements are held mediately or immediately of the Crown, and although the possession and use or profits be in the Subject, there still remains a Dominion in the Crown. When any new Countries are discovered by English Subjects, according to the general law and usage of Nations, they become part of the State, and, according to the feudal System, the Lordship or Dominion is in the Crown and a right accrues of disposing of such Territories, under such Tenure, or for such services to be performed as the Crown shall judge proper, and whenever any part of such Territories, by grant from the Crown, becomes the possession or property of private persons, such persons, thus holding under the Crown of England, remain or become Subjects of England to all intents and purposes, as fully as if any of the Royal Manors, Forests or other Territory within the Realm had been granted to them upon the like Tenure. But that it is now, or was when the Plantations were first granted, the Prerogative of the Kings of England to alienate such Territories from the Crown, or to constitute a number of new Governments altogether independent of the Sovereign legislative authority of the English Empire, I can by no means concede to you. I have never seen any better authority to support such an opinion than an anonymous pamphlet by which I fear you have too easily been misled, for I shall presently shew you that the declarations of King James the first, and of King Charles the first, admitting they are really settled by the Author of this Pamphlet, ought to have no weight with you; nor does the cession or restoration, upon a Treaty of Peace, of Countries which have been lost or acquired in war militate with these principles, nor may any particular act of power of a Prince in selling or delivering up any part of his Dominions to a foreign Prince or State against the general sense of the Nation be urged to invalidate them, and upon examination it will appear that all the Grants which have been made of America, are founded upon them, and are made to conform to them, even those which you have adduced in support of very different principles.

You do not recollect that, prior to what you call the first Grant by Q. Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, a grant had been made, by the same Princess, to Sir Humphry Gilbert of all such countries as he should discover, which were to be of the allegiance of her, her Heirs and Successors, but, he dying in the prosecution of his voyage, a second grant was made to Sir Walter Raleigh, which, you say, conveyed the dominion and sovereignty without any reserve of legislative or executive authority, being held by homage and a render. To hold by homage, which implies fealty, and a render, is descriptive of Socage tenure, as fully as if it had been said to hold as of our manor of East Greenwich, the words in your charter. Now this alone was a reserve of dominion and sovereignty in the Queen, her Heirs and Successors; and, besides this, the grant is made upon this express condition, which you pass over, that the people remain subject to the Crown of England, the head of that legislative authority which, by the English Constitution, is equally extensive with the authority of the Crown throughout every part of the dominions. Now if we could suppose the Queen to have acquired separate from her relation to her subjects, or in her natural capacity, which she could not do, a title to a country discovered by her subjects, and then to grant the same country to English subjects in her public capacity as Queen of England, still by this grant she annexed it to the Crown. Thus by not distinguishing between the Crown of England and the Kings and Queens of England, in their personal or natural capacities, you have been led into a fundamental error, which must prove fatal to your system. It is not material whether Virginia reverted to the Crown by Sir Walter's attainder, or whether he never took any benefit from his grant, though the latter is most probable, seeing he died from

attainder, [see the half sheet, Page 281.]

On Sunday Evening arrived the Harriet, Packet, Capt. Lee, in 6 Weeks and one Day from Falmouth. The London Papers by him, till the 15th of January, contain the following Advice, viz.

R O M E, December 13.
YESTERDAY the Arsenal at Civita Vecchia having taken fire, a prodigious explosion followed, whereby the Governor's house was blown into the air, the walls of the castle much damaged, and many persons killed and hurt.

Warsaw, Dec. 16. They write from Przemysl, that provisions there, are at an immense price, and to increase the misery of the inhabitants, the lands are so infested with mice, that the wheat and rye in the ground are devoured by them; so that in some places they have been obliged to sow their corn three times over. Those animals likewise destroy great quantities of hay and corn in the barns; there are such multitudes of them, that it seems as if they were collected from all parts of Europe.

Rome, Dec. 17. Some of the persons employed in the management of the duties on provision, have been committed to prison, having in about 6 years secreted from the regency about 180,000 Roman crowns. [Money is extremely apt to stick to the fingers in handling.]

Gibraltar, Dec. 19. Formidable armaments are now going forward at most of the piratical parts of the Mediterranean, especially Marmora, Algiers, Larache, and Tunis. At the last of which places there is a fleet of three ships of war, two large Xebecs, three Gallies, two Tenders, and two transport vessels, all ready for the sea, also a large force at Algiers, but their destination is a secret.

Paris Jan. 1. Since the reconciliation with the Princes of the blood, the King hath resolved to come to the Parliament House next week, to hold a bed of justice to proceed to the reception of the new Dukes and Peers. It is presumed that the design of creating a Court of Peers distinct from that of Parliament, will now be laid aside.

Paris, June 1. On Wednesday last (the 30th ult.) between 1 and 2 in the morning, a fire broke out in the Hotel Dieu (an hospital for sick people) in that part of the house where they melt the tallow, which took fire and the flames spread with such fury and rapidity, that it was impossible to stop their progress; notwithstanding the hurry and confusion on such an occasion, all possible assistance was given to the sick, many of whom took shelter in the adjacent houses, but the greater number were carried to Notre Dame, so that very few perished in the flames. [Another account says:] The Governor of Paris and all the chief Magistrates attended, and strong detachments of guards were planted at all the avenues; three rooms occupied by sick people were burnt, and a great number of the miserable objects therein lost their lives. The nun's sleeping rooms, the laundry, and all the old chapel fell a prey to the flames, which were still raging (the 31st) many of the firemen and soldiers were killed. The Cathedral of Notre Dame is filled with beds and sick people, who are visited and relieved by ladies of the first quality. Great numbers of the sick are removing in covered carriages to the Hospital of St. Louis, out of Paris. All the avenues to the Hotel Dieu, are stopped, it is now midnight and the flames not extinguished, however, there are not so many lives lost as was at first reported. [Another account of the same date, says:] Upwards of 500 poor, sick, wounded, and maimed, perished in the flames. As it was situated on the banks of the Seine, many hundreds of unhappy souls threw themselves from the walls and windows into the river most of whom were drowned or killed by the fall. There were 3 or 300 women, I heard of but 8 who have escaped the flames, 3 Capuchin Friars, and 12 of the French guards perished in assisting to put a stop to the flames, which are still raging, and have been communicated to a Grocer's shop and several other houses, which are burnt to the ground, and has seized a Magazine of oil, the consequences must be dreadful. The servant whose negligence occasioned this terrible disaster, escaped, but was taken this morning with a pair of sheets which he had stolen, and is lodged in the Chatelet.

L O N D O N,
 Jan. 9. The King of Prussia, intends to employ one half of his troops, regularly, in agriculture and manufactures, during all times of general pacification. The troops however are by no means to relax in the closest attention to military exercises, but to be alternately cultivating the land, and improving themselves in the necessary practice of their original occupations. By these means, every soldier will be a citizen, and the labour of 50,000 men will be restored to the community.

The Princes of the Blood in France, have at last submitted entirely and implicitly to the will and pleasure of the King; so that there is now a final end to all the old Parliaments of France, and the King is as absolute as it is possible for any Monarch to be. It is true indeed, a few days before their submission the Princes wrote a very bold and seemingly determined letter to the King; but finding it had no effect, they all went to Versailles and made their submission in due form, the Prince of Conti only excepted, who at that time was politically ill.

A Gentleman from Vienna, says that the public Library lately opened there, is the greatest in Europe, except the Vatican, but the books much better chosen. That there are 300,000 printed volumes, besides 15,000 curious manuscripts in various languages, and it is said to excel in each particular kind of learning.

Letters from Copenhagen advise, that the Queen Dowager and Prince Frederik have entirely quitted the Court.

The former apartments of the Queen of Denmark are now residing, and it is certain her return there is expected.

They write from the Hague, that two great houses there are expected to stop payment, in consequence of the late failures of Amsterdam.

The two Messrs. C—s who lately failed in Amsterdam for 700,000l. were left by their Father, who died about six months ago, the sum of 280,000 each.

Advices from the Hague of the latest date say, The apprehensions of the merchant's there, from the late failures in Amsterdam, begin to subside, as they have accounts from Rotterdam, Flushing, Utrecht, and Zealand, that most of the moneyed men in those places, had contributed large sums, to prevent any further ill consequences from the affairs of the C—s, which will be made up sooner than was at first expected.

We have advice that the King William, Gordon, from Newfoundland for London, was on the 20th November taken by a Spanish Guarda Costa, and carried into Hispaniola. A vessel was immediately dispatched with advice thereof to Admiral Rodney, at Jamaica.

It is currently reported that a Scots Peer has for one of his countrymen, who sometime since became a bankrupt, obtained a pension, to continue during the joint lives of him and his Lady, and the survivor of them. No wonder £200,000 a year addition to the civil list is wanted.

A motion was made by Governor Johnson, in the General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, on the 7th of January instant, and carried unanimously, That application be made to Parliament to obtain an act to allow the exportation of their surplus teas to foreign markets, clear of all drawbacks and duties, and to take off the three per cent. duty in America.

Jan. 12. As some prodigious passions still enter-tain hopes of our recovering our rights by a new choice of representatives, it may not be improper to draw a picture of that scene, called a Septennial Election. On the near approach of a general election, the first manoeuvre of the Minister is to prick down such Sheriffs for the several counties, as are proper for his purpose, and also to get such persons appointed Mayors, and other returning officers for boroughs, as he can depend upon. He also takes care to have ready against that septennial period, an immense sum of the public money [it is in agitation to add 200,000l. to the civil list] which he delivers out to his secret agents, who are dispersed through every county and borough in the kingdom, to support and carry the election of such persons as he nominates. He also gives direction to all the degenerate and pensioned Peers (some of whom are to be found in every county) to use all their interests in favour of his candidates. He likewise sends his emissaries to all the boroughs and cinque ports, as are necessary under the influence of the Crown; to elect the persons he recommends, on pain of his high displeasure. He also sends his commands to all Justices of the Peace, Excise officers, and other placemen throughout the nation, to exert their utmost endeavours, and make use of every art and stratagem to get such persons returned as he directs, upon pain of being dismissed and turned out. By these corrupt and unconstitutional methods, the Minister never fails of procuring a great majority of such Members to be returned, as he approves of; and so soon as they are convened together, he increases the number of those greatly by wedding the House of Commons to his own; so that he seldom fails of having a great majority of the House at his command; and the consequence, they claim by the undue influence and corrupt practices of the Crown, are ridiculously called the representatives of the people. But if the people cannot find out some method of counteracting these unconstitutional measures of the Crown, it would be better for them to have no representatives at all; for one lawless tyrant is more eligible, than five hundred backed and supported by the form and authority of law, as they will go further lengths in impoverishing and oppressing the subject, than a single tyrant dares.

The loss of the *Leviathan* on Sunday last was, the late eldest son of two Noble Lords, (Camden and Sheldons) who from their circumstances (if it be fact) it is thought will shortly occupy two important posts in the Administration.

The Earl of Hillsborough, we are assured, is still consulted in the affairs of the Colonies.

A Noble Lord in Administration has lately declared a resolution of resigning, on some disgust.

JANUARY 14.
 Letters from Edinburgh mention a great riot at Dundee on the 6th of January, on account of the scarcity of provisions, the rioters carried off about 400 bolls of wheat and barley from the pack horse, also a considerable quantity of provisions from a ship in the harbour, and liquors and potatoes from two cellars which they broke open. The Magistrates were unable to suppress the rioters, till they dispersed of themselves. Subscriptions are opened at Edinburgh and Glasgow, to relieve the distresses of numbers of people now out of employment.

On Monday night, at a meeting of the publicans in the Strand, it was concluded to raise the price of porter to four pence a pot.

The Prussian Minister has complained to the States General of the liberties taken with his master, in the Rotterdam Gazette, and demanded the punishment of the Author. But it is thought at most he will only meet with a reprimand.

Letters from Copenhagen advise that the man, who, in December last, was caught in a boat attempting to fire the fleet, has made some very important discoveries, which if he can prove, instead of being punished he will be rewarded with a great sum.

The projected union with Ireland, is become the subject of much conference of late. The following are said to be the outlines of the plan of this national revolution, viz: Each of the 32 counties in that kingdom, to send one representative to the English Parliament, and out of the Lords, 48.—The shadow of a Parliament is, however, to be supported still in Ireland, under the appellation of the great council of the nation, which is to be formed by the representatives of the Boroughs, each Borough deputed one member. Their power limited to the interior policy of the kingdom, the courts of law, with all their officers unaltered.

Yesterday the report was made to his Majesty in council, of twelve convicts under sentence of death, among which were Benjamin Bird, for forgery, three for returning from transportation, and two, [much the greatest villains of the whole number] Joseph Harrison, and John Mitchell, for a double rape and robbery of Mary Wild, in Bethnal Green Fields, where, after having alternately forced her, they stripped her naked, beat, and very much abused her, and left her in that condition in the fields, all night, of which abuse she died. His Majesty was pleased to pardon Harrison and Mitchell, and to respite Doyle, Bagnel, and Booth for returning from transportation. The rest are left for execution.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Dec. 30.

A report is current here, that his imperial Majesty will soon be involved in a war with one of the powers with whom he has shared the kingdom of Poland. The contention, we are informed, has arisen from the rights each potentate pretends, to the city of Warsaw, the towns of Cracow, Gens, Grodno, &c. Our Emperor claims a prior right to Warsaw and Cracow, which will certainly be contested by the Empress of Russia, who has a great number of troops already in Cracow, and has ordered a large body from Vilna to join them.

A further addition is ordered to be made to the troops in Hanover.

Ten religious houses have lately been suppressed in Lisbon, and many more in other parts of Portugal.

It is resolved that no Vice Roy of Ireland shall be continued more than three years.

There have been representations and petitions to Parliament, from several cities and towns in England, against the permissions of hawkers and pedlars, who seem to be extremely obnoxious to the settled traders all over the nation, and it appears to be their general sense that these itinerant traders should no longer be tolerated.

There have been proposals made for establishing in London, a Chamber of Commerce.

DEATHS. On the 30th of December at Swindon, in Gloucestershire, William Nash, Esq; Alderman of Walbrook Ward, late Lord Mayor of London. On the 1st of January at his house at White Hall, Sir Richard Glynn, Baronet, Alderman of Dowgate Ward. They are supposed to have lost their lives by the gaol distemper taken from the prisoners, brought before them to be tried.

N E W - Y O R K, MARCH 18.

On Monday the 8th Instant, His Excellency the Governor, was pleased to prorogue the General Assembly, to Tuesday the 4th of May next, having first given his Assent to 40 Acts, the Titles of which, on Account of the Arrival of the Packet, we must defer till next Week.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the West Indies, January 29, 1773.

"The Caribs are resolute and seemed determined that the Loss of Liberty and Property shall be accompanied with that of Life; a Determination worthy of a Britain; and as such should be re-

ve'd by one, that oppressed Carib. I want that Animal ways appeared on seem sensible that The Expedition w by every rational Third of the sum would have purcha have retired from means Savages; thirty Negroes, an Cultivation."

Some Time past, Hudson's River, be on the Ice, having Creature, he fell in got out again; wh resolute Hero, bold after the same, w Home to regale his of Courage and L However unaccount Fast, and can be pro

A few Days ago up the North River on Sunday last was board—and as nothing since he left this City

About 9 o'Clock a Quantity of Hay, 20 Mr. David William was accidentally f Ground, by a Negro Candle.

By an Act of Assent which is to take Place (April) no Baker is rectly to sell any Loaf Weight at which wh Flour, is or may be the said City, unless made of Flour that h as good and merchant Law now in Being, every Offence. And Bread is not made according to Law, th upon the Baker, in w the Penalty.

By another Act, to the City and County of the first of November charitable and exposed the said City and County fully made and burnt, Measure 9 Inches in 2 1/2 Inches in thickness forfeit, and applied to

An Exception is made called soft Bricks, if the 20th Act; and as may make for his own

We hear from Albany there the beginning of Lovly, Job Bills, — Halbert, were tried at testifying the Money B first of these are sentenced the 2d of April next Some Circumstances Johnson and Halbert, the

DEAL, January 3.
 Johnson, Dean, from prominent, Robson, and From ditto.

TO B
 And entered at

THE
 at present General Gage of land use and assent

vegetable, together with a meadow produces yearly besides an improved spot of barn, and stables in good order, and a well in good order, leading which admits a boat of wood close to the dock: In situation.

For further particulars, apply Golden-Hill, next door to Be

To be SOLD and enter

A FARM, pleasantly situated containing about sixty acres, land, and five of fresh meadow, ground: the whole nearly adjoining one convenient dwelling house, two four rooms with fire places, on a whole house, a convenient kitchen out house, which were formerly Libby's another dwelling house, vine acres of excellent land, which merchants the whole lying in the need to purchase the same may apply on individual sale.

N. B. If not sold, will be let.

N

ved by one, though found in the Breast of a poor oppressed Carib. Our troops are sickly, and appear to want that Animation, which has, hitherto, always appeared on more glorious Occasions; they seem sensible that Justice has not drawn the Sword. The Expedition was ill judged, and is condemned by every rational Being in the West Indies. One Third of the sum expended, given to the Caribs, would have purchased the Lands, and they would have retired from the Island. They are by no means Savages; many of them own twenty and thirty Negroes, and have Plantations under good Cultivation."

Some Time past, as a certain Man was crossing Hudson's River, between New York and Albany, on the Ice, having in his Hand a Bottle of the good Creature, he fell in Bottle and all, but fortunately got out again; when finding his Bottle, he like a resolute Hero, boldly ventured his Life, by diving after the same, which he got, and safely took it Home to regale his Spirits with. A rare Instance of Courage and Love to the Juice of the Vine. However unaccountable this may appear, it is a Fact, and can be proved by several that saw it acted.

A few Days ago one Adams an Oysterman, went up the North River in a small Pettyaugre, which on Sunday last was found without any Person on board—and as nothing has been heard of the Man since he left this City, he is supposed to be drowned. About 9 o'clock last Friday Night, a Barn with a Quantity of Hay, Wheat, Oats, &c. belonging to Mr. David Williamson, of Newark Mountains, was accidentally set on Fire and burnt to the Ground, by a Negro's going into it with a lighted Candle.

By an Act of Assembly made in their last Session, which is to take Place on the 10th of next Month (April) no Baker in this City, is directly or indirectly to sell any Loaf of Bread, at the Price and Weight at which white Bread of the best and finest Flour, is or may be assized by the Corporation of the said City, unless the same Bread be wholly made of Flour that has duly passed the Inspection, as good and merchantable Flour, according to the Law now in Being, under the Penalty of 4s. for every Offence. And in Case of Suspicion that Bread is not made of such merchantable Flour, according to Law, the Proof that it is, is to lye upon the Baker, in which if he fails, he is to pay the Penalty.

By another Act, to regulate the Sale of Bricks in the City and County of New York, no Bricks after the first of November next, shall be deemed merchantable and exposed to Sale, or imported within the said City and County, but such as shall be skillfully made and burnt, of proper Materials, and to Measure 9 Inches in Length, 4 1/2 in Breadth and 2 1/2 Inches in thickness: All else are to be seized as forfeit, and applied to the Use of the Hospital.

An Exception is made as to the Bricks commonly called soft Bricks, if their Dimensions be agreeable to this Act; and as to Bricks which any Person may make for his own Use.

We hear from Albany, that at the Court held there the beginning of this Month, John Wall Lowry, Job Bills, Belcher—Johnson, and Halbert, were tried and all found guilty of counterfeiting the Money Bills of this Province. The 3 first of these are sentenced to be executed on Friday the 2d of April next.

Some Circumstances appearing in Favour of Johnson and Halbert, they were reprieved.

DEAL, January 3. Arrived the Sir William Johnson, Dean, from New York; Jan. 12. Experiment, Robson, and Duich's of Gordon, Winne, from ditto.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately.



THE Country Seat situ-

ated about four miles from this City, at present occupied by his Excellency General (Gage) it contains about twenty acres of land under fine improvement; the gardens affording in abundance, almost every vegetable, together with a fine collection of fruit, and the meadow produces yearly upwards of thirty loads of hay, besides an improved spot of lucern. The house, kitchen, barn, and stables in good order; a full prospect down the east river to Corlear's Hook, from the house; an excellent landing which admits a boat that will carry eight or ten tons of wood close to the dock: It is without dispute an elegant situation.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. PROVOOST, on Golden-Hill, next door to Benjamin Kiffam, Esq.

To be SOLD and entered on the 1st of May next.

A FARM, pleasantly situated in Newtown, Nassau Island, containing about sixty acres of good land, six of which is wood land, and five of fresh meadow, with about six acres of open ground; the whole nearly adjoining the Homestead, with a large and convenient dwelling house, two stories high, having an entry and four rooms with fire places, on each floor, a good cellar under the whole house, a convenient kitchen, barn, coach house, and other out houses, which were formerly occupied by Ralph Sear, Esq. Likewise another dwelling house, barn and out houses, with about five acres of excellent land, which will suit either a tradesman or merchant; the whole lying in the Town spot. Any person inclined to purchase the same may apply to the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title.

N. B. If not sold, will be let.

Newtown, March 9, 1773.

SAMUEL RENN.

To be sold on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., by the subscriber, at publick vendue, at the house of the late Mr. Abraham Rice, of the East ward of the city of New York, deceased.

A Quantity of household furniture, together with a carpet, a pair of chairs and a table; a Billiard Table—some liquors; a Cow and Calf, and a Mare.

MAXWELL and WILLIAMS, FROM BRISTOL.

WHERE they for many years carried on a large and extensive trade in the SNUFF and TOBACCO Manufactures.

Have erected in this City, a complete apparatus for carrying on the said business in all its branches. They have now ready for sale, at their Store, (lately occupied by Robert and John Murray, in the Fly) all sorts of best Scotch and Rappahannock SNUFF, Fagot, Rag, and fine mild smoking TOBACCO.

The Public will find upon trial, the SNUFF manufactured by them to be equal in Quality, and Flavour, to any imported from Great-Britain; being made of the best materials, and in a manner superior to any of the kind yet attempted in this country; and as an encouragement to those who are inclined to commence Manufactures, set on foot in AMERICA, purpose selling their SNUFF on lower terms than any can be imported.

N. B. Customers will likewise be served with the above articles, at their Works, (late Bayard's Sugar-house in West-street) till the first of May next. When their store will be removed from the Fly, to the lower end of Wall-street, opposite to Mr. John Beckman's. Merchants, and Captains of ships may be supplied with any quantity for exportation.

They have on hand, from a late importation, the following goods, which will be sold on very low terms:

- 3/4, 7/8, and yard wide Irish linen,
- 3/4, 7/8, and yard wide linen checks,
- Cotton chintzes;
- Women's calamanco shoes,
- Shalloons, various colours;
- Scotch check handkerchiefs;
- Fine Bath coatings;
- Second broad-cloth;
- Felt hats;
- Guns and pistol flints,
- Bar lead, and lead shot;
- A handsome saddle with cloth, girth, and plated stirrups.
- A pair of neat brass barrel pistols, silver mounted, with bearskin holsters.

TO BE SOLD,

THE lease of the place where John Brooks formerly lived, at Ingleburn, fronting the land on road that leads to Capt. John Drake's flat, on the road to Bloomingdale; it contains 7 1/2 acres of land, and is situated on a high and good soil. There are 15 years of the lease to come from the first of May next. It is in good order, and will suit either for a gentleman's seat or a garden, having in it about an acre of choice meadow ground, which will support ever want mowage, and other level pieces of about three acres, fit for a garden, the rest good for grain or grass; the whole cleared from the small stone, fit for the plow, and has been tilled for several years. Also a small well built house, with two fire-places, a good dry cellar under it, a small barn, a stone well, with a running spring of exceeding good water, and a number of fruit trees. It is esteemed the best place of its size of any near it. Likewise two lots of land on the east side of Mulberry-street, being 27 feet in front on said street, 25 feet in the rear, and in length on each side 85 or 90 feet; one of them is a corner lot, has a house with four fire-places in it, and rents for 14 l. per ann. The other has a house with two fire-places, and rents for 14 l. per ann. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to Obadiah Wells, at Fresh-Water; and if not sold at private sale before the 2d day of April, will, on that day, be sold at publick vendue, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the merchant's Coffee-house.

TO BE SOLD at 25 YEARS SALE ONLY, Six or seven lots of about 1/2 acre in length, more or less and 25 feet front and rear, being all square lots, and lying together in the rear, and adjoining to the land belonging to the Tea-water pump; each lot having the best water in the city, at about 3 feet deep. There is room sufficient to build a house, and still-house, having plenty of water to supply both. The water is equal in goodness and quantity to that at German-Lipsand's brewery, which it is said, is valued at 1000 pipes. There is also for private sale, about 1/2 acre of ground on the west side of Mulberry-street, between 25 feet front and rear, and 25 feet in length, on which a dwelling-house, now in the tenure of said Obadiah Wells, containing seven fire-places, with other convenient buildings. Any person inclining to purchase the same, on payment of a quarter part of the purchase money down, and giving bonds with good security, payable in two or three years with interest, for another quarter, merchant's goods at a moderate price, will be taken in payment for the other half. Also for sale, a neat wagon, a large German fire stove, French and Dutch stoves, bellows, saws, hammers, &c. A large barrel of Spanish brown of the best sort, with other kinds of paints, and glass, &c. and two wainscot rooms for sale.

TO BE SOLD at publick vendue,

on Thursday the 10th day of March, instant, on the premises, two good farms adjoining together, lying the property of John and Sarah, situated at Redding town, in the county of Hamilton, and province of New-Jersey; the one containing 232 acres, with a good new dwelling house; the other a very good orchard; the other contains 250 acres, with an old house and every good orchard. It will be sold all together, or in two farms, as may best suit the purchasers. If any person should incline to purchase before the day of sale, they may apply to PETER SCHENK, at Mill-Road, Hamilton County.

TO BE SOLD at publick vendue,

at the Merchant's Coffee-house, on Thursday the 10th of April next, or at private sale any time before. A very convenient house and lot of ground, situated in the Broad-Way, next door to Mr. John Weatherhead's, near the Bowling-green; the lot is 144 feet long, the house is 55 feet wide, more or less; it contains a large garden and grass plot. An indisputable title will be given by Thomas Warner, living on the premises.

WANTED,

A ROOM and BOARD, for an elderly Lady, in a decent ordinary Family, in or near the City; Any Person who is willing to let, is requested to negotiate the matter with the Terms.

THOMAS GRESWOLD, Distiller,

TAKES this method to acquaint his friends and customers, that he has for sale, at the old Distillery, in pearl-street, near the Battery. A quantity of neat brandy, Geneva, spirits, wine, cherry brandy, and cordials of the best quality, such as liberty, orange, clove, tansy, Dr. Stevens, anisette, all-flours, &c.—Also, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-York rum, Teneriff wine, &c. &c. at the most reasonable rates.

N. B. Also to be let or sold, a pleasant country seat, situated at Hempstead plains.—For further particulars enquiring as above.

RICHARD NORRIS,

Stay-maker from London, in Smith-street, New York, next door to JOHN CRUGER's, Esq.

MAKES all sorts of stays, jumps, turned and plain French hips, after the newest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms.—Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits, without incumbrance; young Ladies and growing Misses inclined to casts, and rising in their hips and shoulders. He likewise prevents by methods approved of by the society of Stay-makers in London. He has had the honour of working for several Ladies of distinction, both in England, and this city, with universal applause. He engages his work as good as any done in London, for neatness, true fitting, shape and fashion. He returns his sincere thanks to all his customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his further promotion. Those Ladies that reside in the country, by sending their measures may be supplied, at the shortest notice.

New-York, March 17th, 1773.

WHEREAS, William Valentine, Thomas Barry, Daniel McKenly, Isaac Bratt, John Hiscock, Thomas Stillwell, and David Still, insolvent debtors, confined in the jail of the city and county of New York, being all named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, intitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons; have according to the directions of the said act, presented their petitions to Benjamin Blagge, and George Brewster, Esquires, two of the Judges of the Mayor's court for the city of New York; out of which, process against them hath issued, upon which they are imprisoned, certifying the causes of their imprisonment, and exhibiting such accounts and inventory, as by the said act is required; which petition, accounts, and inventory, are lodged with the clerk of the said court, and filed for the inspection of their creditors. Now, therefore, the said William Valentine, Thomas Barry, Daniel McKenly, Isaac Bratt, Thomas Stillwell, David Still, and John Hiscock, do hereby in pursuance of the said act, notify their creditors, that they intend to apply to the said Benjamin Blagge, and George Brewster, jun. on the sixteenth day of April next, to be discharged, according to the act aforesaid, and the prayer of the said petitioners.

WILLIAM VALENTINE,
THOMAS BARRY,
DANIEL MCKENLY,
ISAAC BRATT,
THOMAS STILLWELL,
DAVID STILL,
JOHN HISCOCK

TO be sold at publick vendue,

the fifth day of April next, that valuable farm late the property of THOMAS MOORE, being within half a mile of the post road, leading from New-York to Albany, three miles from JOSEPH TRAVIS's, and one mile from Peck's-kill landing, in a very good neighbourhood of wealthy farmers. There is on said farm a new house one story and a half high, brick front, four rooms on the first floor, three of which are neatly finished and papered, a commodious cellar under the whole house; a barn, garden pailed in, a fine living spring led by troughs through the garden, and can with very little trouble be conveyed into the house; there is also a good stream of water running through one end of the farm, with a grist-mill thereon, which grinds country corn, and is calculated for two pair of stones; the dam very easily made with a small expence; the whole in good fence. The above farm by its situation, and advantages, is calculated for a gentleman, farmer tradesman, or merchant. The conditions of sale will be made known at the day of sale, and a warrantee deed given by

JOHN JOHNSTON, and
STEPHEN JOHNSTON.

N. B. If not sold, it will be let for one year.

To be SOLD or LET,

(And to be entered upon the 20th of April next)

A Pleasant and well situated farm or plantation, on Hackinsack River, and over Peck Creek, in the county of Bergen, in New-Jersey, now in the possession of Capt. Josiah Banks, three miles to the southward of the court-house, and not four miles from Bull's ferry, on Hudson's river, to which there is a good road, and from whence small boats daily attend the New-York market. The farm contains 200 acres, by which the greater part is a valuable meadow; about 80 acres cleared, which produces timothy grass and clover, and bears good crops of rye, Indian corn, oats, and other grain; on the other part of the meadow may be cut two hundred tons of good fresh grass. All the produce of the farm may be transported to New-York, Hackinsack, or elsewhere; the boats from Hackinsack daily pass by: It affords excellent pasture in the spring and summer seasons, and is very commodious for raising of cattle. There is on it a good house, kitchen, and barn, placed so advantageously on an eminence, as to command a view of the whole farm. A ferry over Hackinsack river belongs to this tract of land, which at present is of the annual value of 60 l. from one side of the river only, and daily increases; and under the present situation of the said ferry, and lands adjacent; the profits from both sides may be appropriated to the use of the owner of this farm. The whole plantation may be enclosed with about 200 panels of fence. Several milk cows, and young cattle, with farming utensils, are also to be had with it. If any person is inclined to purchase the same, they may apply to and agree with David Ogden, at New York, who will give a good title for the same.

PORT'S CORNER.

The Ignorance of Man.

BEHOLD you newborn infant, giv'st
With hunger thirt and pain;
That asks to have the wants reliev'd
It knows not to explain.
Aloud the speechless suppliant cries,
And utters as it can,
The woes that in its bosom rise,
And speak its nature man.
That infant, whose advancing hour
Life's various sorrows try,
(Sad proof of sin's transitive power)
That infant, Lord I am I.
A childhood yet my thoughts confess,
Tho' long in year's mature;
Unknowing whence I feel distress,
Or where, or what its cure.
Author of Good! to thee I turn;
Thy ever wakeful eye
Alone can all my wants discern,
Thy hand alone supply.
O let thy fear within me dwell,
Thy love my foot-steps guide;
That love shall vainly loves expect,
That fear, all fears beguile.
And O! by error's force subdu'd,
Since oft my stubborn will,
Propitious Jesus the latent good,
And grasp the specious ill;
Not to my wish, but to my want,
Do, thou thy gifts apply:
Unask'd, what good thou knowest, grant;
What ill, tho' ask'd, deny.

WHEREAS there is a large Sum due for Quit Rents on the Patent of Minnikuck, for the Recovery of which the Receiver General will certainly proceed to the Sale of the Lands granted by the Patent, unless the Quit Rents are paid off by the 15th Instant; And whereas the Subscriber living in the City of New-York, has (at the Request of several of the Proprietors) undertaken to State the Accounts, and to settle the Quit, provided the Proprietors will bring in their several Proportions for that Purpose to him by the Time above-mentioned; And whereas, Matthew Lyng, David Vanderburgh, Daniel Honan, Robert Milward, John Parsons and Hendrick Ten Eyck, are Part of the original Proprietors in the said Patent, and it is unknown who now represent them or hold their Right in the said Patent, and in order to prevent a Sale of their Lands, it is absolutely necessary that they should immediately pay their Part of the Quit Rents; they are therefore desired to apply to the Subscriber in New-York, for that Purpose, with their Proportion of the Money, by the Day above-mentioned, to prevent the Sale of their Lands.

RICHARD BANCKER.

New-York, March 26th, 1773. 73. 77

JOHN AMIEL, Jun.

At his STORE in SMITH-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,
JAMAICA Spirits by the Puncheon,
A Quantity of Pinicento in Bags,
Fresh Raisins and Currants by the Cask,
New Jar Raisins,
With a complete Assortment of the best Teas, and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Way.

AS USUAL.

Best Madeira, red and white Port, Teneriff, Claret and Frontinack Wines; Brandy, Geneva, and excellent white Wine Vinegar.

73. 78

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of Ground at the Ship-Yards, containing Fifty Feet in Breadth along the East River, and Two Hundred Feet in Length, to the Street in the Rear; bounded upon the East by the Ground of Thomas Dodge, and on the West upon the Ground of the Heirs of Harmanus Rutgers, deceased, together with the Water front as lately granted. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may hear of the Terms, by applying to ANN BUCKS, opposite the Old Slip-Market.

N. B. The Whole of the Money will not be wanted.

73. 8

TO BE SOLD,

At public Vendue, on Tuesday the 6th of April next, between 11 and 1 o'Clock, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, or at private Sale on the Premises any Time before;

THE HOUSE and LOT of

Ground where Michael Rootworth now lives, in Broad-Street, nearly opposite to the General's. The House is three Stories high, has six Rooms (bed-chambers) with Fire-Piece in each, and a Cellar under the whole House. The Lot is in Front on the Street about 25 Feet in Width, and runs back upwards of 60 Feet; there is in the Yard, a Pump and a Cistern.

73. 9

To be sold at private SALE,

A FARM situate in FLUSHING, lying by the Sound, about a Mile to the East of White Stone, and within Three Miles of Flushing Town; Containing about One Hundred and Thirty Acres of Land; Twenty Acres a Part thereof is extraordinary Wood Land, Plenty of Orchardings; a good Dwelling-House, with five Rooms on the lower Floor, and a good Cellar under half the House; a fine, and extraordinary good Spring by the Door; And there is on said Farm a good Grind-Mill, with one Pair of Stones, and very convenient to transport by Water to New-York, from the Mill-Tail; there are about seven Acres of Salt Meadow, belonging to said Farm. Any Person inclining to purchase said Farm, may apply to JOHN CANT, living on the Premises, who will give an indisputable Title.

73. 10

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;

Where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition: Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after; and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

ALL Persons having any De-mands of, or on Account delivered to me concerning the Fort and Battery, are desired to attend at my House the 15th of this Instant to receive the same.

73. 11

FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Revd. J. PETER TETARD, Late Minister of the Reformed French Church in this City, RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the Public for the Encouragement given to the Boarding-School he opened last Summer, at his House near Kings-Brick, (within 25 Miles from New-York) where he continues to teach the French Language in the most expeditious Manner, together with some of the most useful Sciences, such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, ancient and modern History, Logic, &c. He likewise takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; the skillful reading of the Classics; and whatever is requisite to fit the young Students for Admission into any College or University.

The House is remarkable for its healthy Situation, commanding one of the finest Prospects in the Government; and the Tutor's Character and Capacity are well-known, he having lived with Credit in the City of New-York for upwards of fifteen Years: So that, Gentlemen who will entrust him with the Education of their Children, may depend on their being properly instructed.

73. 12

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court for the County of New-Jersey, against the goods and chattels of J. PETER TETARD, at the suit of sundry of his creditors, I have taken and levied on all the goods and chattels of said J. PETER TETARD, to-wit: a quantity of shop goods, such as woollens, linens, cottons, shawls, checks, sum, &c. &c. all which will be exposed to public Vendue, on the twenty-fourth day of March Instant. The Vendue will be opened at the house of J. PETER TETARD, in the township of Hanover, on said day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and at the house of ELIAS COOK, Tavern-keeper in Hanover aforesaid, at two o'clock in the afternoon, where will be exposed to sale, a quantity of shop goods; and the next day will be sold at the house of J. PETER TETARD, Tavern-keeper, in Hanover aforesaid, the remainder of the shop goods, for ready cash only, by me.

73. 13

JONATHAN STILES, Sheriff.

A few BARRELS of PORK

To be SOLD by
ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON Jun.

Imported in the last Vessels from London, and to be sold by
SAMUEL DEALL,
In Broad-Street, opposite the End of Beaver-Street, in New-York.

THE finest of Durham flour of middling, triple pease, fresh ground oatmeal and barley for broths; fine early Charlton pease, mignon-fat do. blue Oaten and sugar Oats; the Kidney Beans, Spanish red and white Oats, colliflower seed, green fenny, and fine orange chert, and several sorts of cabbage seed; red and white clover and rye grass, for the improvement of land.

73. 14

Choice New-Castle Coal,

To BE SOLD,
On board the Snow PLYMOUTH and Nancy, Captain PACE, lying at the New-Dock.

73. 15

To be let on Leases for a long Term,
SEVERAL valuable Lots belonging to the Corporation of Trinity Church, fronting the Broadway, in the West Ward of this City; and also several Water Lots adjoining to the New Market, on the North River, and to the City Lots, both on the North and South Sides. For Particulars, inquire of the Church Wardens.

73. 16

IRONMONGERY to be sold cheap,

WHEREAS GRANT has about to decline the Ironmongery business, and is desirous to acquire other country, and other business, he has a very good assortment of Ironmongery and other goods, which they are desirous to sell off very cheap, for cash, country produce, or their usual credit. As they have removed by the first of May, will endeavor to push off their whole stock before that time. Those that are inclined to purchase this opportunity had best apply soon. They sell by retail and retail. They have a quantity of short and long pipes, and other goods, a few crates of pocket watch bottles; powder, shot, window glass, paint, Russian blue, vermilion, Spanish brown powder, in large and small quantities; tallow, tallow, candles, tallow, full duck. The assortment of goods will be kept up as usual.

73. 17

CAMBELL AND GAULT,

TAKE notice, that the undersigned, have taken and levied on all the goods and chattels of J. PETER TETARD, to-wit: a quantity of shop goods, such as woollens, linens, cottons, shawls, checks, sum, &c. &c. all which will be exposed to public Vendue, on the twenty-fourth day of March Instant. The Vendue will be opened at the house of J. PETER TETARD, in the township of Hanover, on said day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and at the house of ELIAS COOK, Tavern-keeper in Hanover aforesaid, at two o'clock in the afternoon, where will be exposed to sale, a quantity of shop goods; and the next day will be sold at the house of J. PETER TETARD, Tavern-keeper, in Hanover aforesaid, the remainder of the shop goods, for ready cash only, by me.

73. 18

Imported in the last Vessels from London, and
TO BE SOLD, By

ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON, Jun.

At his STORE in DOCK-STREET,
Great variety of mens plain, ribb'd and flower'd silk hose, Superfine mens white cotton hose, A beautiful assortment of luteerings, Book and jacquet muslin, Superfine cravat muslin, Fine damask table and breakfast cloths, and napkins, Bordered chintzes for ladies gowns, Bordered chintzes for window curtains, Ladies kid gloves, An assortment of handkerchiefs, Handkerchiefs and Bath lace from 40s. to 70s. per yard, Handkerchiefs aprons and handkerchiefs, Sundry other goods in the store way, too tedious to mention.

73. 19

To be sold, at public VENDUE,
On THURSDAY the 18th Instant March, at the Merchant's Coffee-House;

THE very valuable and pleasantly situated Farm of Land, late of Adrian Hoghland, deceased, situate in the Out-Ward of the City of New-York, in Bloomingdale, containing 121 acres, 70 acres of which is cleared, the rest well wooded; with salt meadow sufficient to supply the farm with hay. There are on the premises, a large Dwelling-house and Kitchen, a very good Barn, with Stables and other out-houses very convenient; a fine orchard of choice apple trees, with a very large collection of other fruit trees, such as English and common cherries, pears, peaches, &c. plenty of fish, such as bass, shad, and oysters, in their season, caught within a few rods of the house. Its vicinity to the city, together with very extensive and beautiful prospects, makes it one of the pleasantest country seats on the island. Payment will be made very easy to the purchaser, and a good title given by
RICHARD FLETCHER,
BENJAMIN HOGHLAND, } Executors.
WILLIAM HOGHLAND,

74. 76

WHEREAS the most Part of the Tickets in the Shooter-Island Lottery are sold, and from the Encouragement given to it, and the Prospect of a ready Sale for the Remainder of the Tickets; the Friends to the Lottery and others, who are willing to become Adventurers, are informed that the Lottery will be drawn by the fifth Day of April next: And those Persons who have Tickets in their Hands, are requested to expedite the Sale of them; and if any should remain on Hand unsold, to return them to the Managers by the first of April.

73. 76

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling-House and Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Col. RICKETTS, deceased, situated in Elizabeth-Town, on the Road between the Court-House and the Point. The House is large and very convenient, and accommodated with all the Out-Houses that can be wanted. The Barn, Coach-Houses, &c. are excellent, with every Convenience, in that Way, which a Gentleman or Farmer can desire. The Garden contains several Acres of Ground, and abounds with a large and elegant Collection of Fruit, which it has been the Work of many Years carefully to collect, from England, as well as from all Parts of America. The Quantity of Grapes, in a good Year, is sufficient to produce two or three Pipes of Wine. Belonging to the House is a good Farm of between 300 and 400 Acres, containing all the Variety that can be wanted for Mowing, Pasture and Tillage, with Wood-Land and Salt Meadow. Besides the internal Qualities of this well-known Place, it has many other Advantages to recommend it to a Gentleman; such as its being within 15 Miles of the City of New-York, either by Land or Water, and but one Mile from the remarkably pleasant and healthy Village of Elizabeth-Town, which has many genteel and agreeable Families residing in and about it, with a regular and plentiful Market to supply their Tables, and the further Convenience of two of the best Grammar-Schools in the Country. A greater or less Quantity of Land will be sold with the House, as the Purchaser may like, and Possession will be given on the first Day of April next. For further Particulars, inquire of PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON, Esq; in New-York, or of the Subscriber in Elizabeth-Town.

THOMAS B. CHANDLER.

Feb. 22d, 1773. 74-

Mr. FIVA's Method of improving his Pupils in the FRENCH LANGUAGE.

WHEREAS the Frequency of

Conversation in the French Language, is greatly conducive to a Knowledge of that Tongue; and an Expedient without which, an Acquaintance with it is scarcely attainable; We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being fully sensible of the Utility of such Practices, do hereby agree, to unite ourselves into a little Society, for the Purpose of improving ourselves in the French Language; and promise to observe the following Rules:

1. We will each of us pay to Mr. FIVA (our Tutor) five Shillings per Month, for the Use of his Room.

2. We will attend at said Room twice a Week, on Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at an Hour after Sunset until ten o'Clock in the Evening; and on Failure of Attendance, will pay one Shilling for each Default; Sickness, Business, or being out of Town to be the only valid Excuses.

3. As the Purpose of our Meeting together might be wholly frustrated by the Indulgence of Conversation upon Subjects not connected with the French Language; we do hereby agree not to converse upon any other Matter, but confine ourselves entirely to Subjects relative to the French Language; except only such Conversation as is held in the French Language; and for every Non-Observance of this Rule, we will pay Six Pence.

[Signed by a Number of Gentlemen, his Scholars.]

from all attempts to try after a few years trial. divers grants made by the continent of America in century, and similar to in this respect, that the Crown. The charter to in Devon, dated Nov. 3 ly respects us, and of the tic remains.

By this charter, upon nando Gorges, a corpor and continue by succe Plymout aforesaid, to of the American contine 40° and 48° degrees of of the King, his Heirs and nor of East Greenwich, subordinate government laws for such governm laws and statutes of Eng tion, your predecessors of the colony of Massac in 1628, they obtained the first, making them within the realm, and within the limits of the of the council of Plymo extensive territory.

We will now confide fense of the King, of the trees, at the time of gran the year 1601 the banks land had been frequen catching and drying Co right to the fishery was patent of 1620, the Hou ed, and a bill was brou fishery, and it was up the Secretaries of State opinion, that the Plant the Crown, and so were of Parliament. Sir Ed of the Virginia Compan declared that he knew and was held of the Gr Greenwich, and he bell also; and so it most cer ration made by one of t shewed the sense of the crectly, but openly dec would make it the fen withstanding your own and commons passed a b be directly the contrary. evidence of express deok the first, and K. Charle rations contrary to their this country to be held, quently it must have bec not such declarations be tions of those Princes, w ing the Parliament to g and poundage with othe way acknowledging the the same time were requ duties with ship money, rogative?

But to remove all dou on, and of the Patentees in 1620, I need only ref lished by Sir Ferdinand proceedings in Parliame he was the most active Plymouth, and as he re own knowledge and o which has all the appea rity, must carry convi that soon after the paten lay in the Crown office, pear in Parliament to an ed against it, and the he and Sir Edward Coke, t in the chair, he was call by Sir Edward, that the patent had been granted and divers other noble p colony in New England grievance of the commo laws, and to the privileg was a monopoly, &c. an of the patent into the hou ges made no doubt of th but submitted to their di their wisdom they thoug under favour, how any ad grievance to the publick. for the advancement of re the bounds of our natio however, to submit the censures. After divers he had satisfied the hous ny was of much more d disorderly course of filling ing, disappointed, and v ces of the kingdom were p

from all attempts to take possession of the country after a few years trial. There were, undoubtedly, divers grants made by King James the first, of the continent of America in the beginning of the 17th century, and similar to the grant of Q. Elizabeth in this respect, that they were dependant on the Crown. The charter to the Council at Plymouth, in Devon, dated Nov. 3d, 1620; more immediately respects us, and of that we have the most authentic remains.

By this charter, upon the petition of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, a corporation was constituted to be and continue by succession forever in the town of Plymouth aforesaid, to which corporation that part of the American continent which lies between the 40° and 48° degrees of latitude was granted to be of the King, his Heirs and Successors as of the manor of East Greenwich, with powers to constitute subordinate governments in America and to make laws for such governments, not repugnant to the laws and statutes of England. From this corporation, your predecessors obtained a grant of the soil of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in 1627, and, in 1628, they obtained a charter from K. Charles the first, making them a distinct corporation, also within the realm, and giving them full powers within the limits of their patent, very like to those of the council of Plymouth throughout their more extensive territory.

We will now consider what must have been the sense of the King, of the nation, and of the patentees, at the time of granting these Patents. From the year 1601 the banks and sea coasts of New England had been frequented by English subjects for catching and drying Cod Fish. When an exclusive right to the fishery was claimed, by virtue of the patent of 1620, the House of Commons was alarmed, and a bill was brought in for allowing a free fishery, and it was upon this occasion that one of the Secretaries of State declared, perhaps as his own opinion, that the Plantations were not annexed to the Crown, and so were not within the jurisdiction of Parliament. Sir Edwin Sandys, who was one of the Virginia Company and an eminent Lawyer, declared that he knew Virginia had been annexed and was held of the Crown as of the manor of East Greenwich, and he believed New England was so also; and so it most certainly was. This declaration made by one of the King's servants, you say shewed the sense of the Crown, and, being not secretly, but openly declared in Parliament, you would make it the sense of the nation also; notwithstanding your own assertion that the Lords and commons passed a bill that shewed their sense to be directly the contrary. But if there had been full evidence of express declarations made by K. James the first, and K. Charles the first, they were declarations contrary to their own grants, which declare this country to be held of the Crown, and consequently it must have been annexed to it. And may not such declarations be accounted for by other actions of those Princes, who, when they were soliciting the Parliament to grant the duties of tonnage and poundage with other aids, and were, in this way acknowledging the rights of Parliament, at the same time were requiring the payment of those duties with ship money, &c. by virtue of their prerogative?

But to remove all doubt of the sense of the nation, and of the Patentees of this patent or charter in 1620, I need only refer you to the account published by Sir Ferdinando Gorges himself, of the proceedings in Parliament upon this occasion. As he was the most active member of the council of Plymouth, and as he relates what came within his own knowledge and observation, his narrative, which has all the appearances of truth and sincerity, must carry conviction with it. He says that soon after the patent was passed, and whilst it lay in the Crown office, he was summoned to appear in Parliament to answer what was to be objected against it, and the house being in a committee, and Sir Edward Coke, that great oracle of the law, in the chair, he was called to the bar, and was told by Sir Edward, that the house understood that a patent had been granted to the said Sir Ferdinando, and divers other noble persons, for establishing a colony in New England, that this was deemed a grievance of the commonwealth contrary to the laws, and to the privileges of the subject, that it was a monopoly, &c. and he required the delivery of the patent into the house. Sir Ferdinando Gorges made no doubt of the authority of the house, but submitted to their disposal of the patent, as in their wisdom they thought good, "not knowing, under favour, how any action of that kind could be a grievance to the publick, seeing it was undertaken for the advancement of religion, the enlargements of the bounds of our nation, &c. He was willing, however, to submit the whole to their honourable censures." After divers attendances he imagined he had satisfied the house that the planting a colony was of much more consequence than a simple disorderly course of fishing. He was, notwithstanding, disappointed, and when the publick grievances of the kingdom were presented by the two houses,

that of the patent for New England was the first. I don't know how the Parliament could have shewn more fully the sense they then had of their authority over this new acquired territory, nor can we expect better evidence of the sense which the Patentees had of it, for I know of no historical fact of which we have less reason to doubt.

And now Gentlemen I will shew you how it appears from our charter itself, which you say I have not yet been pleased to point out to you except from that clause which restrains us from making laws repugnant to the laws of England, that it was the sense of our predecessors at the time when the charter was granted, that they were to remain subject to the supreme authority of Parliament.

Besides this clause, which I shall have occasion further to remark upon before I finish, you will find, that by the charter, a grant was made of exemption from all taxes and impositions upon any goods imported into New England, or exported from thence into England for the space of twenty one years, except the custom of five per cent. upon such goods as, after the expiration of seven years, should be brought into England. Nothing can be more plain than that the charter, as well as the patent to the council of Plymouth, constitutes a corporation in England, with powers to create a subordinate government or governments within the plantation, so that there would always be subjects of taxes and impositions both in the kingdom and in the plantation. An exemption for twenty one years implies a right of imposition after the expiration of the term, and there is no distinction between the kingdom and the plantation. By what authority, then, in the understanding of the parties, were these impositions to be laid? If any, to support a system, should say, by the King rather than to acknowledge the authority of Parliament, yet this could not be the sense of one of our principal Patentees, Mr. Samuel Vassall, who at that instant, 1628, the date of the charter, was suffering the loss of his goods rather than submit to an imposition laid by the King without the authority of Parliament; and to prove that a few years after it could not be the sense of the rest, I need only to refer you to your own records for the year 1642, where you will find an order of the house of Commons, conceived in such terms as discover a plain reference to this part of the charter, after fourteen years of the twenty one were expired. By this order the house of Commons declare that all goods and merchandises exported to New England or imported from thence, shall be free from all taxes and impositions, both in the kingdom and in New England, until the house shall take further order therein to the contrary. The sense which our predecessors had of the benefit which they took from this order, evidently appears from the vote of the General Court, acknowledging their humble thankfulness and preferring a grateful remembrance of the honourable respect from their high court, and resolving that the order sent unto them under the hand of the clerk of the honourable house of Commons, shall be entered among their public records to remain there unto posterity; and, in an address to Parliament, nine years after, they acknowledge, among other undeserved favours, that of taking off the customs from them.

I am at a loss what your ideas could be when you say, that if the plantations are not part of the Realm, they are not part of the Kingdom, seeing the two words can properly convey but one idea, and they have one and the same signification in the different languages from whence they are derived. I do not charge you with any design, but the equivocal use of the word Realm in several parts of your answer makes them perplexed and obscure. Sometimes you must intend the whole dominion which is subject to the authority of Parliament, sometimes only a part of the territorial Realm to which other dominions are or may be annexed. If you mean that no countries but the ancient territorial Realm can constitutionally be subject to the supreme authority of England, which you have very incautiously said is a rule of the common law of England, this is a doctrine which you will never be able to support. For the common law should be controlled and changed by statutes, every day's experience teaches, but that the common law prescribes limits to the extent of the legislative power, I believe has never been said upon any other occasion. That is what Parliament for several hundred years past have respected countries, which are not within the Realm; you might easily have discovered by the statute books. You will find acts for regulating the affairs of Ireland, that a separate and distinct kingdom. Wales and Galais, whilst they sent no representatives to Parliament, were subject to the like regulations. So are Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, &c. which send no members to this day. These countries are not more properly a part of the ancient Realm than the Plantations, nor do I know that they can more properly be said to be annexed to the Realm, unless the declaring that acts of Parliament shall extend to Wales, though not particularly named, shall make it so, which I conceive it does not, in the sense you intend.

Thus, I think, I have made it appear that the plantations, though not strictly within the Realm, have, from the beginning, been constitutionally subject to the supreme authority of the Realm, and are so far annexed to it as to be, with the Realm and the other dependences upon it, one entire dominion; and that the Plantation or colony of Massachusetts Bay in particular, is holden as feudatory of the imperial Crown of England. Deem it to be no part of the Realm, it is immaterial, for, to use the words of a very great authority in a case in some respects analogous, "being feudatory the conclusion necessarily follows, that it is under the government of the King's laws, and the King's courts in cases proper for them to interpose, though (like counties palatine) it has peculiar laws and customs, Jura Regalia, and complete jurisdiction at home."

Your remark upon and construction of the words, *not repugnant to the laws of England*, are much the same with those of the council; but can any reason be assigned why the laws of England as they stood just at that period, should be pitched upon as the standard, more than at any other period? If so, why was it not recurred to when the second charter was granted, more than sixty years after the first? It is not improbable that the original intention might be a repugnancy in general, and a fortiori, such laws were made more immediately to respect us, but the statute of 7th and 8th of King William and Queen Mary, soon after the second charter, favours the latter construction only, and the province agent, Mr. Dummer, in his much applauded defence of the charter, says that then a law in the plantations may be said to be repugnant to a law made in Great Britain, when it flatly contradicts it so far as the law made there mentions and relates to the plantations. But Gentlemen, there is another clause both in the first and second charter, which I think will serve to explain this or to render all dispute upon the construction of it unnecessary. You are enabled to impose such oaths only as are warrantable by, or not repugnant to the laws and statutes of the Realm. I believe you will not contend that these clauses must mean such oaths only as were warrantable at the respective times when the charters were granted. It has often been found necessary, since the date of the charters, to alter the forms of the oaths to the government by the acts of Parliament, and such alterations have always been conformed to in the plantations.

Let it you should think that I admit the authority of King Charles the second in giving his assent to an act of the assembly of Virginia, which you submit to the authorities of James the first and Charles the first, to have any weight, I must observe to you that I do not see any greater inconsistency with magna charta in the King's giving his assent to an act of subordinate legislature immediately or in person, than when he does it mediately by his Governor or substitute, but if it could be admitted that such an assent discovered the King's judgment that Virginia was independent, would you lay any stress upon it when the same King was from time to time giving his assent to acts of Parliament which inferred the dependence of all the colonies, and had by one of those acts declared the plantations to be inhabited and peopled by his Majesty's subjects of England?

I gave you no reason to remark upon the absurdity of a grant to persons born within the Realm, of the same liberties, which would have belonged to them if they had been born within the Realm, but rather guarded against it by considering such grant as declaratory only, and in the nature of an assurance that the plantations would be considered as the dominions of England. But is there no absurdity in a grant from the King of England of the liberties and immunities of Englishmen, to persons born in and who are to inhabit other territories than the dominions of England, and would such grant, whether by charter or other Letters patent, be sufficient to make them inheritable, or to entitle them to other liberties and immunities of Englishmen, in any part of the English dominions?

As I am willing to rest the point between us upon the plantations having been from their first discovery and settlement under the crown, a part of the dominion of England, I shall not take up any time in remarking upon your arguments to shew, that since that time, they cannot have been made a part of those dominions.

The remaining parts of your answer are principally intended to prove, that under both charters, it hath been the sense of the people, that they were not subject to the jurisdiction of Parliament, and for this purpose you have made large extracts from the history of the colony. Whilst you are doing honour to the book, by laying any stress upon its authority, it would have been no more than justice to the author if you had cited some other passages which would have tended to reconcile the passage in my speech to the history. I have said, that except about the time of the anarchy which preceded the restoration of King Charles the second, I have discovered that the authority of Parliament had

been called in question by particular persons. It was not till the year 1689, that the principles laid in those laws of liberty, and the persons of influence, mentioned in the history, disputed the authority of Parliament, but the government would not venture to dispute it. On the contrary, in four or five years after the restoration, the government declared to the King's commissioners that the act of navigation had been for some years observed here, that they knew not of its being greatly violated, and that such laws as appeared to be against it were repealed. It is not strange that these persons of influence would prevail upon great parts of the people to fall in for a time with their opinions, and to suppose acts of the colony necessary to give force to acts of Parliament; the government, however, several years before the charter was vacated, more explicitly acknowledged the authority of Parliament, and voted that their Governor should take the oath required of him, faithfully to do and perform all matters and things enjoined him by the acts of trade. I have not recited in my speech all these particulars; nor had I them all in my mind, but I think I have said nothing inconsistent with them. My principles of government are still the same with what they appear to be in the book you refer to, nor am I conscious, that by any part of my conduct, I have given cause to suggest the contrary.

Inasmuch as you say that I have not particularly pointed out to you the acts and doings of the General Assembly which relate to acts of Parliament, I will do it now, and demonstrate to you that such acts have been acknowledged by the Assembly, or submitted to by the people.

From your predecessors removal to America, until the year 1640, there was no session of Parliament, and the first short session of a few days only in 1640, and the whole of the next session, until the withdrawal of the King, being taken up in the disputes between the King and the Parliament; there could be no room for plantation affairs. Soon after the King's withdrawal, the house of Commons passed the memorable order of 1629, and from that time to the restoration, this plantation seems to have been distinguished from the rest, and the several acts of ordinances, which respected the other plantations, were never enforced here, and, possibly, under colour of the exemption in 1642, it might not be intended they should be executed.

For 15 or 16 years after the Restoration, there was no Officer of the Customs in the Colony, except the Governor annually elected by the people, and the Acts of Trade were but little regarded, nor did the Governor take the oath required of Governors by the Act of the 12th of King Charles the second, until the time which I have mentioned. Upon the Revolution the force of an Act of Parliament was evident in a case of great importance as any which could happen to the Colony. King William and Queen Mary were proclaimed in the Colony, King and Queen of England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, in the room of King James, and this not by virtue of an Act of the Colony, for no such Act ever passed, but by force of an Act of Parliament which altered the Succession to the Crown, and for which the people waited several weeks with anxious concern. By force of another Act of Parliament, and that only, such Officers of the Colony as had taken the Oaths of Allegiance to King James, deemed themselves at liberty to take, and accordingly did take the Oaths to King William and Queen Mary. And that I may mention other Acts of the like nature together, it is by force of an Act of Parliament that the illustrious House of Hanover succeeded to the Throne of Britain and its Dominions, and by several other Acts, in the forms of the Oaths, have, from time to time, been altered, and by a late Act that form was established, which every one of us has complied with, as the Charter in express words requires and makes our duty. Shall we now dispute whether Acts of Parliament have been submitted to when we find them submitted to in points which are of the very essence of our Constitution? If you should disown that authority which has power even to change the Succession to the Crown, are you in no danger of denying the Authority of our most gracious Sovereign, which I am sure none of you can have in your thoughts?

I think I have before shewn you, Gentlemen, what must have been the sense of our Predecessors at the time of the first Charter, let us now, whilst we are upon the Acts and Doings of the Assembly, consider what it must have been at the time of the second Charter. Upon the first advice of the Revolution in England, the Authority which assumed the Government intrusted their Agents to Petition the Parliament to restore the first Charter, and a Bill for that purpose passed the House of Commons, but went no farther. Was not this owning the authority of Parliament? By an Act of Parliament, passed in the first year of King William and Queen Mary, a form of Oaths was established to be taken by those Princes and by all succeeding Kings and Queens of England at their Coronations, the first

of which is, that they will govern the people of the Kingdom and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the Laws and Customs of the same. When the Colony directed their Agents to make their humble application to King William to grant the second Charter, they could have no other pretence than as they were inhabitants of part of the Dominions of England, and they also knew the Oath the King had taken to govern them according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, then, at the time of this Charter, also, it was the sense of our Predecessors, as well as of the King and of the Nation, that there was and would remain a Supremacy in the Parliament. About the same time, they acknowledge, in an address to the King, that they have no power to make laws repugnant to the Laws of England. And, immediately after the assumption of the powers of Government by virtue of a new Charter, an Act passed to revive for a limited time all the local Laws of the Colonies of the Massachusetts Bay and New-Plmouth, respectively, not repugnant to the Laws of England. And, at the same Session, an Act passed establishing Naval Officers, in several parts of the Province, for which reason is given, that all under trading contrary to an Act of Parliament made in the 15th year of King Charles the second may be prevented in this their Majesty's Province. The Act of this Province passed so long ago as the second year of King George the first, for raising the fees of the Custom-House Officers, must have relation to the Acts of Parliament by which they are constituted; and the provision made in that Act of the Province for extending the port of Bolton to all the roads as far as Cape Cod, could be for no other purpose than for the more effectual carrying the Acts of Trade into execution. And, to come nearest the present time, when an Act of Parliament had passed in 1741, for putting an end to certain unwarrantable schemes in this Province, did the Authority of Government, or those persons more immediately affected by it, even dispute the validity of it? On the contrary, have not a number of Acts been passed in the Province, that the burdens to which such persons were subjected might be equally apportioned, and have not all those Acts of the Province been very carefully framed to prevent their militating with the Act of Parliament? I will mention also an Act of Parliament made in the first year of Queen Ann, altho' the proceedings upon it were immediately repealed the Council. By this Act no Office civil or military shall be void by the death of the King, but shall continue six months; unless suspended or made void by the next successor. By force of this Act, Governor Dudley continued in the Administration six months from the demise of Queen Ann, and immediately after, the Council assumed the Administration and continued it until a Proclamation arrived from King George, by virtue of which Governor Dudley resumed the Government. It would be tedious to enumerate the addresses, votes and messages of both the Council and House of Representatives to the same purpose. I have said enough to shew that this Government has submitted to Parliament from a conviction of its constitutional Supremacy, and this not from inconsideration, nor merely from reluctance at the idea of contending with the Parent State.

If then I have made it appear, that both by the first and second Charters we hold our Lands and the Authority of Government out of the King but of the Crown of England, that being a Dominion of the Crown of England, we are consequently subject to the Supreme Authority of England, that this hath been the sense of this Plantation, except in those few years when the principles of Anarchy which had prevailed in the Kingdom had not lost their influence here; and if, upon a review of your Principles, they shall appear to you to have been delusive and erroneous, as I think they must, or if you shall only be in doubt of them, you certainly will not draw that conclusion which otherwise you might do, and which I am glad you have hitherto avoided; especially when you consider the obvious and inevitable distress and misery of Independence upon our Mother Country, if such Independence could be allowed or maintained, and the probability of much greater distress, which we are not able to foresee.

You ask me if we have not reason to fear we shall soon be reduced to a worse situation than that of the Colonies of France, Spain or Holland. I may safely affirm that we have not; that we have no reason to fear any evils from a submission to the authority of Parliament, equal to what we must feel from its authority being disputed, from an uncertain Rule of Law and Government. For more than seventy years together the Supremacy of Parliament was acknowledged without complaint of Grievance. The effect of every measure cannot be foreseen by human wisdom. What can be expected more from any authority than when the unfitness of a measure is discovered, to make it void? When upon the united representations and complaints of the American Colonies, any Acts have appeared to

Parliament to be unsatisfactory, have there not been repeated instances of the repeal of such Acts? We cannot expect these instances should be carried to far as to be equivalent to a disavowal or acquiescence of the right itself. Why then shall we fear for ourselves and our posterity, greater rigour of Government for seventy years to come, than what we and our predecessors have felt in the seventy years past?

You must give me leave, Gentlemen, in a few words to vindicate myself from a charge, in one part of your Answer, of having, by my Speech, reduced you to the unhappy alternative of appearing by your silence to acquiesce in my sentiments, or of freely discussing this point of the supremacy of Parliament. I fear, as I have before observed, the capital Town of the Province, without being reduced to such an alternative, voluntarily not only discussing but determining this point, and inviting every other town and district in the Province to do the like. I fear that many of the principal towns had followed the example, and that there was imminent danger of a compliance in most if not all the rest, in order to avoid being distinguished. Was not I reduced to the alternative of rendering myself justly obnoxious to the displeasure of my Sovereign by acquiescing in such irregularities, or of calling upon you to join with me in suppressing them? Might I not rather have expected from you an expression of your concern that any persons should project and prosecute a plan of measures which would lay me under a necessity of bringing this point before you? It was so far from being my inclination, that nothing short of a sense of duty to the King, and the obligations I am under to consult your true interest could have compelled me to it.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
We all profess to be the loyal and dutiful subjects of the King of Great Britain. His Majesty considers the British Empire as one entire Dominion, subject to one supreme legislative Power, a due submission to which is essential to the maintenance of the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of the several parts of this Dominion. We have abundant evidence of his Majesty's tender and impartial regard to the Rights of his Subjects; and I am authorized to say that "his Majesty will most graciously approve of every constitutional measure that may contribute to the Peace, the Happiness, and Prosperity of his Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and which may have the effect to shew to the world that he has no wish beyond that of reigning in the hearts and affections of his People."

Council Chamber,
16th Feb. 1773.

T. Hutchinson.

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